Prof. W. H. Parker

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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, October, 1887.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1887.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Salust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 21.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD,

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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EDITORIALS.

THE panorama of events revolving on the whirligig of time has once more brougnt before our gaze the scenes of college life in all its variety.

To those who have returned to take their last look —who "after a season" will see and be seen here no more—the picture is one of peculiar interest: one whose closing scenes, while they are in themselves highly enjoyable, still too forcibly remind them that the freest, happiest part of existence is fast slipping away, and that real life, with care and responsibility heretofore unknown to them, is not far behind.

To such, and to the other members of the college, the UNDERGRADUATE extends a hearty greeting, and proposes that we all unite in the chorus, *Long thrive our Alma Mater!*

IT is expected that every member of the college will support the college paper—not by literary contribution only, but also by promptly paying to the business manager the annual subscription of one dollar. With this understanding, copies will be sent tc every student, and it is hoped that all will respond readily with the subscription. Under the able control of our efficient business manager, the UNDERGRADUATE has been placed on a good firm financial basis, so that we hope to be more independent in the future, than has been possible in the past. This is of course assuming that all subscriptions are to be promptly paid. Without this we can do nothing.

THE Freshman class contains material of a superior quality and we have a right to expect much from them. Not only do we refer to the interests of the college at large, but to the work on the UNDERGRADUATE in particular.

All are doubtless aware that every student is eligible to an election to a position on the board of editors, and also that the basis of election is that of *competition.* While an earnest invitation to compete is extended to the entire body of students, we would especially urge the members of '91 to enter the contest and reap at least their share of the rewards. And we suggest that the work be commenced early. Do not defer the matter till it is too late to begin. Priority must always be given a preference. So we repeat: begin early, present your work in season and the UNDERGRADUATE assures you that, "*Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimino agetur.*"

THIS year's field-day vacation is felt by all to have been the most successful of any in the history of our college.

The antiquated game of "hair and hound" has, very sensibly it seems to us, been superceded by other quite as dignified, and much more enjoyable athletic sports. It is impossible to applaud any one particular department, for *everything* passed off to the entire satistaction of all concerned.

The awarding of prizes and medals this year did much to stimulate a more spirited competition, and perhaps more than anything else contributed to the unusual success of the occasion.

We are indebted to parties in town for some of the prizes: Mr. Geo. Marshall donating an elegant "Horseman" tennis recket, and Messrs. Bond, Beckwith and Sheldon a valuable silver mounted umbrella. It is pleasing to be assured that the business men in the place are thus interested in us and our amusements, and we all heartily join in thanking them for their generous manifestation of it.

To be sure, the reports revealed no startling records broken, but we did fairly well, and an enthusiasm has been awakened which must result in good.

To cap the festivities of the three preceding days, the college supper on Saturday night was a most appropriate climax. Hearty good cheer and plenty of good "feed"—a most desirable combination—united to render this one of *the* occasions of college life. Long may we remember it.

AND now comes the news of more hazing, this time at Williams.

"George Choate, son of a prominent lawyer of New York, and a member ot the Freshman class of Williams collcge has been made the victim of a cowardly and brutal assault at the hands of the Sophomores, who stripped him, poured iced water down his back, etc. He was in poor health and his harsh treatment has prostrated him to such an extent that competent physicianss say that his recovery is doubtful."

Now, although the affair has, no doubt, been exaggerated by the newspapers, yet this case is sufficient to condemn a barbarous custom, which—not confined to Williams—reflects dishonor upon our educarional system and is a disgrace to our civilization. Isn't it about time that our college faculties were waking up to this worst phase of college rowdyism? This low, mean, and cowardly custom, which has, in more instances than one, caused death, to say nothing of health destroyed, should be tolerated no longer. Mark, we are not condemning harmless fun, even at the expense of Freshmen. We are simply condemning murder. A student who is mean enough to place the life of a fcllow-student in jeopardy is too mean to remain in college, and ought to be expelled, from the word *go*. The authorities of West Point and Annapolis, realizing the direful effects of the custom, have nearly eliminated it from those institutions, and our college faculties should follow suit. And they must take different measures than the Faculty of Williams have taken. There the students can do one of two things, stop hazing or not join the foot-ball league. Not to join the foot-ball league is thus what the students pay for the privilege of killing Freshmen. The Faculty thus runs the college on a sort of indulgence system. More severe measures should be used. If mild means will not answer, use harsher ones. It took expulsion and the strong arm of criminal law to eliminate the evil from Middlebury College; and if hazing elsewhere is to be put down, our college Faculties must *act*, not sleep. Let a step be taken in the right direction.

AGAIN we want to remind our Alumni that we expect a good many valuable communications this winter from them. You have helped us much in the past, and we feel that we can fairly hope for still more help in the future. The exceedingly interesting and instructive letter from our Alaska alumnus, printed in this number, is a worthy beginning for the year, and let it be a fair sample of what is to follow.

THE increasing popularity of athletic sports, and the development of the various phases of college life, are themes of such constant discussion that we deem it not altogether out of place for us to say a few words in this connection. We wish to have it distinctly understood at the outset, however, that we are offering no apology for that lazy, negligent and extravagent class of students that make a farce of college life; that we are not advocating excess in any study or branch of work; and that this article does not concern itself with *exceptional* men.

There seem to be in American colleges to-day two classes of educators. One class, the conservative one, would advise students to confine their attention to curriculum work to the exclusion of all else, while the other, more liberal in its views, thinks that a course in which the various phases of college life are mingled in proper proportions is the most beneficial. The friends of the former, relying upon the delusive opinions of the past, when it was a crime to whistle on Sunday, are at a loss to find language bitter enough to condemn the non-study phases of college life, and the discussion of "the terrible failure of the American college system," is their daily bread. Happily, this class is composed, in part, of uneducated people, who have an erroneous idea of the function of the ideal college.

Now, if education is developing in due order and proportion whatever is good and desirable in human nature—and it is—a liberal course is not only the most beneficial but is absolutely essential, as it only can give a young man symmetrical growth and development. A young man in going to college has more to do than to study. He needs a pleasing manner, conversational power, a knowledge of what is going on in the world, and health. In fact, we are of the opinion that the ideal college course is similar in its working to the process by which needles are made. A large number of rough pieces of steel are placed in a hollow cylinder. The cylinder is then made rapidly to revolve and the friction of the pieces of steel against each other polishes them and gives us the beatuiful needle. Now the various phases of college life ; the fair work phase, the social phase, the athletic phase, the good-time phase, the reading-room phase, are but component parts of that cylinder, the movement of which gives the young man that growth, that symmetrical rounding up of character, that address and accomplishment which, in the langurge of Emerson, is the "master of palaces and fortunes." Now a young man, who, in his eagerness to be the "smartest man in his class," shuts himself up to study and pursues an illiberal course, is outside the cylinder. He may succeed in mastering all the Greek verbs, in committing to memory all the formula of algebra and trigonometry, and in getting "Yes" from Ana Lytics ; but, in too many cases, he does so at the expense of his general growth. He may possess a vast number of facts, and yet be unable so to group and marshall them that they will be of practical use, and "this," says Ex-Pres. Porter, "is the gist of an ideal education."

"But," says some friend of the older school, "you pass over the fact that the student that studies the hardest gets the most mental discipline." Admit it. But it must be remembered that it is not the bare amount of intellectual muscle one has, but its quality and his power to use it, that made him successful. You may have the muscle of a Samson and yet be a poor athlete. Whose work is the most lucrative, that of the ditch digger with his "brawny arms" or that of the watchmaker with his flabby, but delicate, muscle? A poor mechanic with the best of tools cannot do as good work as a good mechanic can do, even with poor tools. Shakespeare, with "little Latin and less Greek," can write better dramas than Bacon can write with "much Latin and more Greek," (Hugh Black to the contrary notwithstanding).

Still comes the objection, "if a man confines himself to study in college, all the accomplishments will come in after life." Far from it.

"As the twig is bent the tree 's inclined."

A man can have the experience of going through college but once. The habits there formed and the impressions there received, will mould his character and measure his success. If, in college, he is too much given to one line of thought or purpose, in after life he will be illiberal, superficial, *narrow*. People will soon discover this and shun him as the blind man's dog shunned old Scrooge. His prospects will be blasted.

A practical case will serve to emphasize our meaning : A young man, about to go to college, is advised by friends(?) somewhat in this way : Now you must remember the expense of going to college. You must not mingle with the boys in any of their good times, but study hard and lead your class if you can." Well, he gets to college. He finds himself among a new class of fellows ; and having no taste for society, athletics, or reading, he shuts himself up to solitary study. He acquires with difficulty, but he plods on, and finally appears in the commencment programme as valedictorian. He delivers his oration and walks off the stage amid the applause of the audience. He returns home. The local paper catches up the strain and soon he becomes known in "all the country around" as the leader of his class. Yes, he has led his class, but put on the spectacles of sound common sense and size him up : has he lost those round shoulders? Does his countenance bespeak health? Sit down and talk with him. Has he learned the truth of the maxim, that "reading makes the man?" Has he kept apace with what is going on in the world? Is ne alive to the giant impulses of the age? Does his conversation display that pleasing manner, that happy way of doing things, that win men the laurels of success? Not at all. In too many cases you will find him almost as verdant as ever, He may possess a vast array of facts, but they are like soldiers without a leader. The knowledge, not wisdom, which he has, is like gold in the pocket of a drowning man. What the world needs is young men, who are alive to its impulses, who can adapt themselves to circumstances, who have practical thought, who can become leaders in society. If of all this he knows nothing, he

has taken no practical lessons. Hence failure. True, some class leaders have risen to distinction, but in nearly all cases they were exceptional men, and with such this article has nothing to do. We are in the possession of statistics, however, that show that the majority of class leaders in Middlebury college, at least, have fallen out in the race of life. In fact, the most successful alumni of our college are those who, wnile in college, belonged to "the boys."

In conclusion, we wish to say just a few words to the members of the new class. The Faculty and students of Middlebury college extend to you, members of '91, a cordial greeting, in the hope that your stay here will be pleasant and profitable. Perhaps your first experiences have been those of embarresment and chagrin. This is expected. But discarding the little troubles and disapointments which are a part of every boy's experience on entering college, be of good cheer. A few weeks will suffice to make you "one of the boys." In commencing your college course resolve to be *men*, and see to it, that at the close of your course, retrospection will be pleasant. We trust none of you will stoop to that kind of negligence, extravagence, and "high life," that is characteristic of too many students, but perform dilligently all college duties, economizing time and money. But do not be given to any one line of work to the neglect of all else. Exercise on yonder ball ground will give you an erect form, broad shoulders and healthy circulation. Spend an occasional hour with books. Be liberal, always remembering that "every gap in a man's culture is an inlet to unsound conviction."

"In brief, acquit thee bravely, play the man,
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go.
Defer not the least vlrtue: life's poor span,
Make not an ell, by trifling in thy woe.
If thou do ill the joy fades, not the pains;
If well, the pain doth fade, the joy remains."

LITERARY.

"KNOWLEDGE COMES BUT WISDOM LINGERS."

THE quick to come is the quick to go. That institution, order of things, government, philosophy, religion—*whatever* it may be, which is of rapid growth and early maturity will also suffer quick decay; but whatever has been grounded in slow formulation and rigid test; whatever has given against fierce opposition a reason for every changing phase, has withstood the ages and become of use—the one object of existence. The fungus of a single night, the specious swelling of fictitious wealth, the forced development of a precocious child—on each alike rests the doom of nature, "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel." The oak shames them, sending its roots deeper and its branches higher for a thousand years; the earth with its geologic ages scorns them for the weaklings that they are.

The slow development of the permanently useful—what else could have been in the mind of the poet when he wrote "*Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers?*"

Is there then a distinct difference between knowledge and wisdom? It behooves us in this day bristling with enterprise and revelation to consider the question carefully. Knowledge does come; she even comes, if needs be, an uninvited guest. If her presence be solicited, the more frequently and freely will she come, but come she will in any case. The man has but to move, to observe, to come into contact with persons and things and it is done. Knowledge is merely the being conscious of things, a bundle, a mass of conceptions.

In striking contrast with the baldness of knowledge, wisdom does not accompany her to the front, but humbly waits by the wayside, not vaunting her worth, but modestly lingering. *She* must not only be invited, but sought out, striven after and suffered for. Yet wisdom is not the opposite of knowledge, but its compliment. Knowledge is the material, wisdom–the architect, the doctor, the master workman—"useless without each other," and together leading to one grand object, the lifting of humanity joined together by divine purpose, they are never put assunder except through the folly of man. An erroneous conception has caused that separation; a belief natural but unfortunate, that knowledge includes wisdom. The result has been a promotion of knowledge to the neglect and detriment of wisdom. No one denies that knowledge should be promoted. It holds an all important place, nor can wisdom be conceived of as a thing apart from knowledge.

"Who loves not knowledge? Who shall rail
Agaiust her beauty! May she mix
With men and prosper! Who shall fix
Her pillars? Let her work prevail."

Yet knowledge is an inert mass if it has not wisdom for a motive power.

"A higher hand must make her mild,
If all be not in vain; and guide
Her footsteps, moving side by side
With wisdom, like the younger child,
For she is earthly of the mind,
But wisdom, heavenly of the soul."

Is not a warning timely in the whirl and risk of educational methods whose sole apparent object is the accumulation of facts? Is it not time for educational systems to pause a little and take their bearings? Why in the time for action, for the application of principles, is there delay, confusion, friction? One reason at least is prominent. Our systems of training should make the boy a power; they do make him a reservoir, a grain bin, a silver dollar vault. From that reservoir might flow channels of water to make fruitful a thirsty land; had that grain bin proper tubing, a thousand trains might roll away with food for starving men. The youth alone can set those channels running, and we have not taught him how. There is no pleasure in the contemplation of such a product. Though called a prodigh he is rather a monstrosity. He has no broad and full ideas. His lean, lank, weak conceptions can only lead to error.

Knowledge sufficient? Why a thousand facts of use to-day died ages ago for lack of application. Why such failure, such decay, such back-stitch sort of progress? Because the possessors of that knowledge lacked assimilating wisdom. We are surrounded, o'er topped, submerged wiih knowledge, but where is the wisdom ready to solve our hardy and knotty problems? Will tabulated statistics adjust the relations between labor and capital? There should be a pause in this enormous production of facts, to ponder, apply and use them. We hear much of the "practical," what is it but wisdom? Wisdom only can make knowledge of avail, ready and equipped like firemen's horses to dash hither and thither at the call. Breathe into its nostrils the breath of wisdom and knowledge will become a living soul.

Wait for wisdom. Take her for a sovereign. The rains may descend, the floods come; the winds may blow and beat upon our house, but it sha'l not fall, for it is founded on a rock. Invoke her aid. "Search for her" where she lingers "as for hidden treasures . . . . and we shall find the knowledge of God."

A movement is on foot to build a State University for colored people in Montgomery, Ala. The city has given $5000 and three acres of land to the institution.

SOLAR INFLUENCES.

IN looking at the history of the world, one can hardly fail to notice that civilization has steadily marched westward ever since the nations left their cradle in Western Asia. It is equally remarkable that no nation which migrated eastward, has advanced much toward civilization. The Chinese are a notable instance of a people who move eastward. Let us notice the result. Their junks sail stern foremost; the pupil in reciting, stands with his back to the teacher who overlooks mistakes, but gives the scholar a knock on the head when he recites correctly. A certain man, travelling in Asia, met some children one day and gave them some candy. Instead of showing signs of pleasure, they began to cry. The man, enraged at such conduct, gave them a sound whipping, whereupon they all laughed heartily. Thus we see what perverse customs people have who violate the law of progress and go eastward. When we say the Chinese must go, we are not doing more for ourselves than for them. In forcing them back westward, we place them under influences which have always tended to civilization.

Nobody knows what impelled some nations to start westward and some eastward from their birthplace; but certain it is only the westward-going nations have made progress in civilization. In searching for the hidden reasons why progressive nations tend westward, we see they follow the sun in his course. Can it be there is an influence emanating from the sun, too subtile to be revealed by the spectrum analysis, yet powerful enough to mould the impulses of men? Admitting this supposition, and a new meaning is given to Tennyson's lines:

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns."

If this hypothesis be true, we should expect to find that those people would be most hardy and independent, and would have the broadest minds and most advanced ideas who dwell among the mountains, where the sun's rays, reflected from the mountain sides, are concentrated in the valley, thus exerting a greater influence. Does not history bear out this hypothesis? From numerous examples, I only cite the Swiss, the Scotch, and the New Englanders. Now, where on earth can you find anything to match the true Yankee?

It may be objected that the Mexicans, though living as far west as any nation, have not made any marked progress in civilization. The objection is natural, but easily met. At the beginning of the nine-

teenth century and previously, the Indian element predominated in the Mexican race. Additional evidence is thus given that the Indians came eastward by way of Behring's Strait or otherwise, since the Mexicans and other nations of which they are the basis, do not usually advance in culture. The prehistoric people of North America, called for convenience the Mound-builders, made surprising progress in civilization as their monuments attest. They spread over the Mississippi valley, Mexico and Central America, leaving ruins entirely distinct from anything known of the Indians. These facts would indicate they came westward and that the fabled Atlantis is not altogether a myth.

The growing end of great European and of great American cities is the western end. We glory in sunsets, but are seldom known to praise the rising sun, be it never so beautiful. Generals who march westward generally acheive greater success than those who move eastward. Grant attacked Vicksburg facing westward, and Pemberton surrendered. Sherman, marching to the sea, assailed Atlanta on the west side, but was unsuccessful. He passed around the city, attacked toward the west and Atlanta fell. Scott marched from Vera Cruz to Mexico without a single reverse. All went well with Carthage and Rome while they followed the setting sun. Carthage turned eastward upon Rome and we know the result; Rome, becoming absorbed in her conquests in the East, went down like a falling star, leaving only a brilliant path to mark her former course.

These United States stand first among the nations of the broad earth in general civilization. As a people, we are tending westward. Horace Greeley struck the key-note when he said, "Go west, young man." But recently, we heard it prophesied that, one hundred years hence, the third city in the Union would be on the Pacific Coast. Why not the first? Learning, at equal pace with civilization, moves westward. Already Ann Arbor rivals Cambridge, and in the near future, the intellectual center will be much farther west than now. It is interesting to notice what Bishop Berkley said on this subject long ago.

> "Westward the course of empire takes its way,
> The four first acts already past;
> A fifth shall close the drama with the day,
> Time's noblest offspring is the last."

When those two great factors of civilization, culture and the Christian religion, after making the circuit of the globe, shall return whence they set out, we may expect the millennium, and not till then.

REVIEWS.

We shall conduct this column differently in the future than we have in the past. We believe it will add to the interest of this department if, instead of giving a list of the articles a magazine contains, we give quotations from two or three leading articles with perhaps a little criticism. A table of contents cannot be of much interest to any one, but our new plan will enable those of our readers who do not have time for the careful perusal of magazines a chance to get the gist of the leading articles, and to this end we introduce this innovation.

FOOT-BALL.

To the *Century* for October Prof. Alexander Johnson of Princeton college contributes a very interesting paper, entitled "The American Game of Foot-Ball." Mr. Johnson describes the development of the Rugby game on this side of the Atlantic, and various aspects of the game. Speaking of the dangers of the game, Mr. Johnson says:

The game is as safe as any outdoor game can well be, provided it is played with the careful preparation and training which are the rule in the larger colleges; it is a dangerous and unfit game when men undertake to play it without such preparation and training. In the season of last year, two fatal accidents were reported; both occurred in colleges which were attempting to play the game as it is played by the leading teams, without any of the preparation which they find an essential. The writer, who has been in the habit of attending the regular games of the college with which he was connected, has felt under obligations to be equally consistent in attending the daily practice games of the men, in order to watch the preliminary trainining; and he must confess to a great respect for the good sense and good management of the undergraduates who have the matter in charge. An accident may occur, of course, and will give no warning of its coming, but its coming has been put as far as possible out of the range of possibility. But if men in other colleges wished to play foot-ball, as should be the case, they must not ignore the systematic course of preparation, take the final playing of a well-trained team as a model, and attempt to imitate it. It is from such folly that the recurring accidents in foot-ball come. With good physical condition in the players, the requisite training, and suitable grounds, the game is not only one of the best of outdoor sports, but one of the safest.

The paper is admirably illustrated with drawings by Irving R. Niles, showing "A Touch-Down," "A Foul

Tackle, High," "A Foul-Tackle, Low," "A Fair Tackle," "Breaking through the Rush Line," etc., etc.

A NEGRO TOWN.

James Lane Allen contributes to the October *Century* a sketch, profusely illustrated by Kemble of "Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom' at Home in Kentucky," from which we quote the following: "Looking out of the doors and windows of the cabins, lounging in the doorways, leaning over the low frame fences, gathering into quickly forming, quickly dissolving groups in the dusty streets, they swarm, they are here from milk-white through all deepening shades to glossy blackness; octoroons, quadroons, mulattoes—some with large liquid black eyes, refined features, delicate forms! working, gossiping, higgling over prices around a vegetable cart, discussing last night's church festival, to-day's funeral, or next week's railway excursion, sleeping, planning how to get work and how to escape it.

"It cannot fail to happen, as you walk along, that you will come upon some cabin set back in a small yard and half hidden, front and side, by an almost tropical juugle of vines and multiform foliage; patches of great sunflowers, never more leonine in tawny magnificence and sun-loving repose; festoons of white and purple morning glories over the windows and up to the eaves; around the porch and above the doorway, a trellis of gourd-vines swinging their long-necked, grotesque yellow fruit; about the entrance flamming hollyhocks and other bits of bloom, marigolds and petunias—evidences of the warm native taste that still distinguishes the negro after some centuries of contact with the old, chastened ideals of the Anglo-Saxon."

STEDMAN ON ENGLISH VERSE, ETC.

Mr. Stedman contributes to the *Century* for October a paper of criticism entitled "Twelve Years of British Song." Speaking of Lord Tennyson, Mr. Stedman says:

As a final word about Lord Tennyson, a laureate of thirty seven years' service, it may be said that no predecessor has filled his office with fewer lapses from the quality of a poet. Southey's patriotic rubbish was no better, and not much worse, than his verse at large. Wordsworth, during the few years of his incumbency, wrote little official verse. Tennyson has freshened the greenness of the laurel; a vivid series of national odes and ballads is the result of his journey as its wearer. That some of his perfunctory salutations and pæans have been failures, notably the Jubilee ode of the current year, is evidence that genius does not always obey orders. The Wellington ode, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," the dedications of "In Memoriam" and the "Idylls," and such noble ballads as those of "Grenville," "The Revenge," "Lucknow"—these are the vouchers for the wreath, and, whether inspired by it or not, are henceforth a secure portion of his country's song.

In summing up, Mr. Stedman speaks of recent English poetry as follows:

Breadth, passion and imagination seem to be the elements least conspicuous in much of the recent song. The new men withdraw themselves from the movement of their time and couutry, forgetting it all in dreamland—in no-man's land. They compose sonnets and ballads as inexpressive of the resolution of an imperial and stalwart people as are the figures upon certain modern canvases—the distraught, unearthly youths and maidens that wander along shadowy meads by nameless streams, with their eyes fixed on some hand we "cannot see, which beckons" them away.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

ST. MICHAEL, ALASKA,
Aug. 12, 1887.

Editor of the Undergraduate:

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps some of your readers will be interested in an account of the impressions which one receives in entering this country. And first, as to the location. An incident which occurred at San Francisco will illustrate the hazy ideas as to the geography of Alaska which appear to prevail. No odorous comparisons are intended. (I confess to having been but lately one of the *hoi polloi* in this respect.) The incident to which I refer took place at the customary reception of the venerable Bishop Kip of California, during the progress of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. An acquatntance who knew that it was within two or three days of the date of my sailing, expressed a wish to present me to a lady, who, as he said, wished to go upon the same vessel. It soon appeared, however, that her vessel was to sail a day or two sooner than my own, and that our respective destinations were over two thousand miles apart. She was bound for Sitka, in the south eastern part of the territory, while I was for St. Michael in Behring Sea. Our vessel sailed from San Francisco directly for Onalaska, well out toward the extremity of the chain of the Aleutian Islands; a ten days voyage, during which we were not within some hundred miles of Sitka. The vessel was the small iron steamer St. Paul, belonging to the Alaska Commercial company, who have a monopoly of the business of taking the fur seal in the two islands, St. George and St. Paul, in Behring Sea. Here they are permitted to take one hundred thousand skins annually, and representatives of the

government are stationed at these island to see that the terms of the company's contract with the government are complied with. The importance of this monopoly arises from the fact that it is only to these two islands that the fur seal resort in any number. The males appear first, at the end of May or the beginning of June, if my memory serves me. Later in the season the females appear. It was not my good fortune to land at either of the seal islands, but from the accounts given, it appears that the males, upon their arrival select ground upon the rookeries which they hold until the end of the season, and where they rear families. As the females arrive they are escorted up the beach by the waiting gallants, and many a savage fight for possession takes place. Curiously enough, the young seal pups have to be taught to swim. I believe that some of the children on the St. Paul thought that this was the function of the government officials.

Arrived at Onalaska, the beneficial effects of the company's dealings with the natives was apparent in the neat houses which the people occupy and the comforts which are placed within reach of the industrious among them.

Few of the natives speak English. Russian is quite generally spoken here, as it is to some extent at St. Michael and a great distance up the Yukon River. Here, as in every viliage which has been under Russian influence, is the village bath house, where once a week the fires are lighted and any one is at liberty to go and give himself a Russian bath. There is an outer room for the toilet, and an inner one for the bath. As one enters the latter he he steps into a suffocating atmosphere which, if he is a novice, causes him to gasp for breath, and wonder whether some one has not blundered. A barrel of hot water and one of cold are at hand, and a pile of rocks heated by a fire from underneath, afford an opportunity for generating steam if more is desired.

The natives of Onalaska are the Alents. They are not prepossessing in their appearance, but they are at least decently clothed. The climate of the place is apparently made up of fogs. The temperature is never very low, and although snow lingers upon the mountains until late in the season, at the sea beach the average temperature in winter is far above that of our own Vermont climate. A fine herd of some fifty cattle is one of the noticeable things upon the island.

Here we remained for a month, while the steamer was making a trip to the Seal Islands to the northward. Then embarking again we sailed out of the fog that envelopes the island into the summer air of Behring Sea. For three days we sailed over a smooth sea, then we encountered an ice pack which obliged us to go out of our course, but sailing around it, on the fourth day we were at St. Michael, a collection of houses upon an area of three or four acres, reinforced by an encampment of Indians, who make this their summer resort, and fish for salmon and hunt the hair seal in the vicinity. The harbor is so shallow that large vessels cannot come nearer the town than to within perhaps a mile. As we came in sight of the village we were saluted by the reports of a couple of cannon, and the ship was soon surrounded by the skin boats of the natives, with their uncouth and dirty occupants, dressed in furs, although the weather is not cold. These, paddling around the ship, held up ducks and geese for sale, and caught the crackers which the ship's company threw overboard. The first appearance of these people is certainly not inviting, but we have learned to know that like singed cats, many of them are better than they look. Soon several came on board the vessel, and were most of all taken up with the little spaniel belonging to the steward, which was apparently a novelty to them as they were to him, for he attacked them furiously, making impotent efforts to bite through the leather casing of their calves.

Here, at St. Michael, ended a voyage which will be remembered for the contrast which it offered to the ideas which I had formed beforehand concerning travel on these waters. In the place of hardship we found comfortable quarters, an excellsnt table, and plenty of agreeable company; and in place of landing among blocks of floating ice we are met by green fields, ripening berries, the field daisies, the docks and dandelions and buttercups of home.

J. W. CHAPMAN.

SELECTION.

"Yes, certainly. The study of the Classics must be maintained at all costs at our universities and public schools," said Paterfamilias, decidedly. "I'll set Tommy some Latin verses to do. Gray wrote an ode on a 'Distant Prospect of Eton College.' Tommy's holidays are nearly over; he shall write one on a near prospect of returning to the same ancient seminary. It will show me how the lad has progressed."

Tommy's progress may be estimated from the following lines.

"They seem to want finish," said Paterfamilias, reflectively, at the end.

"Oh! I could have finished them ever so long ago, if I'd known that was what you wanted," replied the unabashed youth.

Hercle! Gubernator notionem cepit atrocem!
Me nunc desiret pumpere de studiis!
"Ad scholam (cœlo gratias!) moxe, Tomme, redibis;
Fac igitur versus," dixit, "elegiacos;
Addressum ad scholam, de finibus holidierum,
Fac," repetat. "Aliter, frivole, cave canem!"
Mi ocule! Ille "canem" considerat esse "flagellum"!
Antiqui pueri classica lingua tremit.
Latinam (admitto) linguam cordialiter odi;
Cognito rem totam jollius esse pudor!
Quantum humbuggum! Sed rem tentare necesse est,
(Rem pendere volo!) quum pater ipse jubet.

Me posuit, timeo, nunc in cavo regulari,
Nam "Gradus," ille liber optimus, est alibi.
Cribbus abest etiam, et Dictionarius, et non
Sum multum dabbit scribere versiculos.
Quid Romæ faciam? Felix cogitatio! Versus
Forte Pater pravos twiggere non poterit.
Hic it! "Arma virumque cano, qui primus ab oris"—
(Hei mihi! Quæ, Dickens, proxima linea sit?)
Nunquam mens! Hic it iterum! "Casus Genitivus
Concordat numero, genere, cum"—reliquis.
"Et Balbus muros (stultissimus!) ædificabat."
(Forsitan antiquus is "jerry-builder" erat?)
"Nunc subit illius tristissima noctis imago,"
(Cogito, sic dicit beastlius Ovidius,)
Quum Scholam repetam, condemnatosque Magistros,
In tergoque pedes accipiam juvenum.
Hem! Videor post omne tumor de versibus esse;
"Addressum ad Scholam" non ita difficile est!
Nos vapulat sævus, cognomine Busbe, Magister;
Post quod sittere down est dolor excrucians!
Nos pueri grubbum non primæ classis habemus,
Nec (nisi in camino) utere Bacche licet.
Fumabam quondam. Socius twiggebat odorem;
Et domino (sneakus!) nunciat omne scelus.
O! mihi qualis erat data castigatio tonans!
Sed lixi sneakum commode, crede mihi!
Nigratos oculos in nullo tempore habebat.
O! post omne, scholæ gaudia vera tenent!
Et sunt, quæ stomachos implent, emporia tucki;
Deque domo veniunt hampera—dulce domum!
Et, generale, Gubernator est tippere trumpus;
Admiror quantum post opus hoc dabitur!
Quid! Solum Pater exfurcavit semi-coronam!
O pudor! O mores! Sordidus est, timeo.

—*Punch.*

A scholarship of $4000 has been given to Dartmouth on condition that no student who uses tobacco shall receive any assistance from such scholarship.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

'91!

Horning!

Pears' soap!

Sophomores vs. Freshmen!

Freshman; *alias*, a horned creature.

F. F. Douglas, '89, has been appointed assistant librarian.

A number of the students went home during the field day recess.

Prof. W. W. Eaton has changed his residence to North Pleasant street.

Prof: "Where is that horn-blowing"! "In the other division, I think, Professor."

Prof. C. B. Wright has been elected librarian in the place of Prof. H. E. Scott, resigned.

"A novel scheme for advertising class meetings." Inquire of F. D. Boynton, President of '91.

A very pleasant soap-bubble party was given by Miss Helena Smith at her home September 21.

Mr. L. D. Eldredge, treasurer of our college, is in the West soliciting funds and reports good success.

The fine weather of the last two weeks has been improved by those so inclined in driving and hunting.

The weather signal flags at the Y. M. C. A. have thus far prophesied correctly, and are decidedly a benefit to the town.

The students have decided to try the experiment of sitting by fraternities at the boarding hall instead of by classes as last year.

It has been observed that politeness is on the increase, the Freshmen having been instructed to leave the chapel with *boughs*.

Cane rush September 23, Sophomores victorious.

Photographs of '91 can be obtained of the Sophomores at reasonable rates.

Our good friend, Mr. McMan, has made the grounds much more beautiful, and tidy by carefully trimming the campus trees.

The college Y. M. C. A. has a full attendance this year and very interesting meetings. The association expects to own an organ soon.

Prof. of Physiological Psychology: "What does *cortex* mean, as applied to a portion of the brain of a dog?" Senior, (innocently (?)): "Bark."

B. L. Brown, '88, and H. E. Pearson, '90, attended the wedding of G. E. Lathrop, '84, at Brandon last week Monday. They report a very pleasant time.

B. L. Brown, '88, started Sunday evening for Chicago, where he will remain a week as a delegate to the annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

The Freshman class officers are as follows: President, F. D. Boynton; Vice President, H. M. Campbell; Secretary, H. W. Johnson; Treasurer, H. M Campbell.

Child: "Why did not the students fill the college with brush, papa?" Father: "They were going to do so, my child, but the Faculty would not "Let the good work go on."

Mrs. Prof. C. B. Wright and son have returned to town. The Prof. and his family are now occupying the house on South Main street, formerly occupied by Miss Steele.

Prof. to student (who has been disturbed by the Soph-Freshman racket of the previous night): "Tell all you can about Francis Bacon." Student: "He was born in London and died in disgrace."

Senior class studying diseases of the eye. First Senior: "Why do some people in the city wear spectacles with but one glass?" Second Senior (interrupting): "Brain disease, isn't it, Professor?"

The reception given by President and Mrs. Brainerd was largely attended by students and people in town. No pains was spared to make the affair lively and pleasant, and the evening was highly enjoyed by all.

Carl Severance, from Williams, has entered the Junior class, William van Allen of Crown Point, N. Y., becomes a member of the Sophomore class, and B. L. Brown, formerly of '89, has entered the class of '88.

At the annual meeting of the boarding hall association the following officers were elected: President, R. H. Lane, '88; Vice President, A. E. Cushman, '89; Steward, F. F. Douglas, '89; Treasurer, A. A. Lavery, '90.

The drama, "Married Life," which was to have been enacted at the town hall has ceen indefinitely postponed, and in its place the new and popular farce, "What was the matter with that examination? That was all right," will be rendered by our famous "French Trio."

We were glad to see Pres. Brainerd and ex-Gov. Stewart at the boarding hall to dine with us one day last week. The Governor, in his post prandial remarks, alluded with feeling to his college days, and most appropriately closed by offering to give one hundred dollars to fit up our base ball diamond. (Applause.)

At the college supper at the close of field day sports the following interesting programme of toasts was carried out:

Athletics,	F. F. Douglas,	'89
Celebrities, (poem)	B. L. Brown,	'88
College Choir,	B. M. Cooledge,	'88
Faculty,	E. L. Allen,	'88
Ladies,	C. S. Severance,	'89
The Feed,	B. J. Hazen,	'88
'91,	F. D. Boynton,	'91
'90,	E. B. Clift,	'90
'89,	W. F. Alden,	'89
'88,	R. H. Lane,	'88

Toast Master—E. J. Klock, '88.

The names of the Freshmen class are: Lewis Gilbert Barker, Three Rivers, Mass.; Ezra Wilkins Benedict, Manchester; Frank David Boynton, Middlebury; Ernest Calvin Bryant, Manchester, N. H.; Harmon Monroe Campbell, Carbondale, Ill.; Vernon Charles Harrington, Middlebury; Harry Woodruff Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Carl Abel Mead, Middlebury; Thomas Hazard Noonan, Addison; Herman Clay Palmer, New Haven; Ira Elias Pinney, Ludlow; Albert Noble Prentiss, Middlebury; David George Reilly, Thorndike, Mass.; Frederic Hayle Walker, Burlington; Clarence Henry Willey, Barton Landing; Miss Sarah Grace Seely, Middlebury.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Ninety Harvard men have been dropped from '90 to '91.

The candidates for Yale's Freshman crew number thirty-eight.

Three thousand students attend the University of Cairo. Egypt.

The hazing at Yale culminated in the expulsion of one of the Sophomores.

Among the students at Hampden Uuiversity, Va., are one hundred and twenty Indians.

Rutgers College offers two prizes of $400 and $500 for the best entrance examinations.

At Yale the most popular Senior optionals are political economy and social science.

At the University of Mississippi the gentlemen have petitioned to have the lady students removed.

A college for women, on the plan of Vassar and Wellesley, is soon to be established at Denver, Colorado.

At Harvard lacrosse costs the Freshman class $14,000, foot-ball $11,000, base-ball $9,000, crew $4,000.—*Exchange.*

Over 500 students participated in the cane rush at Cornell University recently. The Sophomores took the cane.

W. H. Vanderbilt gave $500,000 towards the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons just opened in New York city.

A valuable collection of paintings, belonging to the estate of the late John Field of Philadelphia, has been presented to Williams College.

The Sophomore class at Madison University has been reinstated. They were suspended because of engaging in a rush with the lower class.

Chicago has raised $300,000 for a School of Technology. The State of Georgia has also decided to establish a similar school at Atlanta, costing $100,000.

Yale has a "Criminal Club," composed of jail-birds who have been arrested for petty offences. The club recently had a banquet, to which twenty members sat down.—*Ex.*

Dr. Henry D. Cogswell has donated property worth $1,000,000 to found a technical school in San Francisco. It will be for both boys and girls and will be named the Cogswell Polytechnical College.

Edinburgh University students are erecting, at a cost of $75,000, a Students' Union, after the plan of the Unions at the English Universities. It is to contain a library, gymnasium, reading, dining and club-rooms.

Of the nineteen New England colleges, the buildings, grounds, etc., are valued at $9,647,500, whilst the ninety-seven Southern colleges have buildings, etc., to the amount of $8,016,750. The New England States pay *per capita* for college buildings and endowments $5.51, and the Southern States $1.91 *per capita* for the same purpose.—*Ex.*

In the legislature the committee on education has reported a resolve appropriating $100,000 for the Institute of Technology; $50,000 on December 1, 1887, and $50,000 on December 1, 1888. In consideration of this grant the Institute is required to maintain twenty free scholarships, and it is provided that the Institute shall secure, prior to the first payment above authorized, a further sum of $100,000 in addition to the funds now held by it.—*Boston Herald.*

President Carter of Williams on Thursday gave the members of the Sophomore class the views of the Trustees on cane rushing and hazing. He informed them that one of the conditions upon which they would be allowed to remain in the base-ball league was that all cane rushing and interference with Freshmen must be given up. He told the class frankly that if a man was caught in this business he would suffer severely. He also gave the Freshman class a talk on smoking and drinking.—*Boston Journal.*

EXCHANGES.

The exchange editor is confronted by a lack of material for reviewing, unless we turn to the ante-vacation numbers.

The *Princetonian* was the first exchange to arrive, and was followed by the *Williams Weekly*, which we are glad to welcome to our table The prevailing topics for this term are, as usual, foot-ball, Freshmen and hazing.

The *College Rambler* is the only paper upon whose staff the class of '91 is represented, while the *Bates Student* is conducted entirely by the Seniors.

The *Tuftonian* laments the dearth of contributors. The UNDERGRADUATE has received three, we think, under the competitive system of choosing editors.

The *Princetonian* is all that a college newspaper should be, unless we except a tendency to fill up with general news items, which seem rather out of place.

"Realism in Fiction," from the *Colby Echo* is one of the few interesting articles of its class in our exchanges, though it was probably intended for the college stage. The editorials of the *Echo* contain some exceptionally good advice to Freshmen.

The cover of the *Dartmouth* is tastily printed in the college color—green.

We judge that the newspapers have been making a good deal of capital out of the usual student pranks at Dartmouth, in which is nothing new certainly, except that the reporters are supposed to be from among the students. "Fuisset" is written in an excellent style. From "Being a Freshman" we quote:

"One rides up from the depot on top of the coach, while another shouldering his valise walks in the dust by his side. Nor is this a temporary distinction. It follows through the first year and often longer. It is the former who tells the class at its first meeting what it ought to do, who howls loudest at the rushes, who struts and swells around and domineers, and it is he, too, who becomes as inconspicuous as a horse fly, before the close of the year. The latter is a child as yet, and makes little noise, he sometimes sits on the coat-tails of the other, and before Senior year he will be heard from near the top."

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'58. Prof. Brainerd Kellogg spent part of his vacation in town.

'63. Hon. R. S. Tuthill visited friends in Middlebury during the summer.

'66. Hon. J. S. Grinnell paid a visit to this vicinity during the summer vacation.

'68. Patrick Burke, United States minister to Venezuela, has been spending a few days with his brother in town.

'77. C. C. Gove, principal of Monson Academy during the last two years, has been chosen Superintendent of Education at North Adams, Mass.

'81. Milton A. Brooks was married last Wednesday evening to Miss Louisa L. Bostwick of Burlington, Vt.

'84. J. W. Chapman is engaged in missionary work at St. Michael, Alaska.

'84. Frank B. Hyde of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has gone to Topeka, Kan., where he will preach a year before completing his studies.

'84. Mr. Glenn E. Lathrop, cashier of the First National bank of Concordia, Kan., and Miss Clara E. Freeman, daughter of Mrs. C. G. Freeman, were married at the home of the bride's mother on Conant Square, Brandon, Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Rev. W. J. Tilley of St. Thomas' church performed the ceremony. The wedding was strictly private but a very pleasant affair. The bride received many valuable presents, both useful and ornamental, including several very liberal cash presents. The couple took the 10:20 train for Albany. They will also visit New York city and Washington on their way to Concordia, which is to be their home.—*Rutland Herald.*

'86. Charles Billings is professor of Latin and Greek at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.

'86. Jesse A. Ellsworth has entered the employ of W. H. S. Whitcomb of Burlington, Vt.

'86. Mr. M. H. Dana is studying law at the Albany Law School.

'87. H. N. Winchester has charge of the graded school at Mineville, N. Y.

'87. Miss May A. Bolton is teaching in the Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt.

'87. John A. Fletcher is soon to accompany his uncle, Mr. Henry Hale, to Europe.

'87. G. R. Wales is principal of the graded school at Bristol, Vt.

'87. E. D. Howe is studying with Alden & Draper, Albany, N. Y.

'87. James T. Clark is working on the staff of the New York *World.*

'90. Geo. Hitchcock has entered the Sophomore class at Williams.

'90. Geo. Fletcher has discontinued his college course.

'60. C. P. McCarthy is studying medicine with his cousin, J. N. Hassett, '88, at Lee, Mass. Success to you, Charlie.

SPORTING.

The first of the series of ball games between the Sophomores and Freshmen took place Sept. 24, resulting 21 to 3 in favor of the Sophs. The second game, played Sept. 29, was called on account of darkness, the score being 12 to 12.

Below is given the score by innings of the game played Oct. 1 on the campus between the college and New Haven:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Middlebury College....	3	0	4	1	4	3	4			—19
New Haven.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			1

Earned runs—College, 3; New Haven, 0.
Base hits " 13: " 4.
Errors " 4; " 18.

Athe athletic meeting held Sept. 17, the following officers were elected: President, E. J. Klock, '88; Vice President, W. K. Dunton, '893 Secretary, H. E. Owen, '90; Treasurer, H. R. Pearson, '90. W. B. Clift, '88, was chosen captain of the ball team; Ed-

gerton, Collins, Severance and Sherman were appointed a committee on Field Day.

The fall meeting of the Athletic Association, held Oct. 7, was, on the whole, the most successful the association has ever had. Below is given the programme :

Event,	Winner.	Time or Distance.
Hundred yards dash.	Edgerton	11 1-5 sec.
Running high jump	Edgerton and Ross	5 ft. 1 inch.
Mile run.	Collins	4 min. 32½ sec.
Putting the shot.	Ross	27 ft. 1 In.
Hop, step and jump—running start	Campbell	38 ft. 10 inch.
One-fourth mile run.	Dunton	66 3-5 sec.
Standing broad jump	Campbell	9 ft. 5 inch.
One-half mile run.	Collins	2 min. 28 sec.
Pole vault.	Ross.	8 ft. 9½ inch.
Running broad jump.	Campbell.	16 ft. 3 inch.
Two hundred-twenty yd's dash	Dunton	27 2-5 sec.
Hop, step and jump standing start.	Campbelll	27 ft, 1 inch.
Standing high jump	Edgerton.	4 ft. 1¾ inch.
Five-inch run	Collins	32 min. 44¾ sec.
Three jumps	Dunton	26 ft. 8 inch.
Throwing base ball.	Childs.	304 ft. 9 inch.

In the case of the mile run all the watches except that of the time-keeper gave Collins' time as 5 min. 28 sec., which is probably correct, and in the case of the half-mile as 2 min. 23 sec. On account of the negligence of the committee no rope was provided for the tug of war, therefore this feature of the programme had to be omitted.

September 17 the New Haven ball team was defeated by the college in an interesting game, 14 to 12.

CLIPPINGS.

AT NIGHT.

The dark sea and the darker land,
And the tall pines' shadows black and long,
The sound of the distant screech owls' yell,
The muffled roar of the lazy swell,
The lovely notes of the cricket's song,
As we sit togother hand in hand.

The red glow in the west is dead,
And the night is growing dark and chill.
I hear the low murmurs of the tide,
And press her closer to my side.
We all alone and the shore is still,
And the wind is moaning over head.

Texas Parent.—"What is this I hear? Did you lick your teacher?"

Texas Son—"Yes, but he began it."

A MISTAKE.

Rarest of flowers that one may buy
To-night luxurious shall lie,
Amid the light loops of her lace—
Fair flowers to fit so fair a place :

Their petals red shall aid to show
How faint a flush her cheeks do know ;
Shall make more vivid snowy charms
Of slender throat and ronnded arms.

E'en though it take my last rupee,
Methinks 'twere policy in me
To risk my chance on this one throw,
And send the rarest flowers that grow ;
For then her worldly friends will say
I must be rich such bills to pay.

But when the flowers the loved one reach,
Her kindred all begin to preach :
"A needy man to waste like this
Surely a fool and spendthrift is !"

Right fair the daughter looked that night,
Amid the ballroom's varied light :—
But o'er her bosom's lace there bent
The flowers some wiser lover sent.

The President sat in his easy chair,
With Lamont as close as could be,
And the President's wife sat over there
With her sewing on her knee.

"With twenty-five Congressmen lost this year,"
Said the President, scratching his pate,
"Where will we be—say, Dan, do you hear?
In the autumn of eighty-eight?"

Dan bit his nails and shook his head,
For the problem puzzled him so ;
"Why, maybe, perhaps—" he stammered and said,
Then declared he didn't know.

The sweet little lady over there
Looked up (but not at the men),
And softly said, with a far-away air,
"His teeth will be cut by then."

The President looked before him straight,
And his frown made Daniel wince.
"My teeth will be cut in eighty-eight?
I thought they were cut long since."

The sweet little lady hung her head,
So busy with seams and fells,
And blushing a little she softly said,
"I was thinking of something else."
—*N. Y. Sun.*

Dar's many a lie on a tomb-stun'.

Ef a straight face war ev'dence ob honesty, nobody ud evah cotch de man dat stole dat coon skin.

"What shall we do to be saved?" asked a revivalist. And a small boy in the rear shouted, "Let's trade teams with Detroit."

He (before the wedding)—"You are sure you wont be nervous before the altar?" She (four times a widow)—"I never have been yet."

Brown (soliloquizing at 2 o'clock a. m.) "I wish all wordsh in the English languish wusshpelt wish an—an 'sh.' Itshssshomuch eashier to shay.—*Tid-Bits.*

"My dear young friend," he said solemnly: "if you are so fond of beer at your age, what do you suppose you will be when you reach your prime?" "A politician," was the response.

Mother—"Why are you crying, Fanny?"

Fanny—"Tommy—bohoo—hit me as hard as he could with that big stick. Tommy, hit me again so ma can see how you did it—bohoo!"

A Vassar girl she made a pie—
A pie which man nor dog ate,
Her brother took it by and by
And used it for a home-plate.
—*Cleveland Sun.*

Oh, tell us now, won't you, Ignatius,
The author of "Beautiful Snow?"
And there's the "Bread Winners," by gracious!
Who wrote it we'd just like to know.
Were Longfellow's poems by Longfellow,
Or were they writ by s'mother song-fellow?

Counsel (to witness)—You say, madam, that you were a member of the household at the time of the defendant's birth? Witness—Yes, sir. Counsel—And were you in the house at that time? Witness—Yes, sir. You can swear to that positively? Remember, you are upon oath! Witness—Yes, sir. Counsel—(with a look at the jury)—What proof can you offer that you were present when the defendant was born? Witness—I'm his mother.

"Here is the picture you ought to paint
As the sun of these golden days," said she—
"The light of the sunset warm and faint
Through the yellow boughs of the maple tree:
The bend of the river, and under the ice
Of the shelving shore, those fishermen:
And here in the foreground—let me see!
What will you have in your foreground, then?"
"Why, *you* in my foreground, of course," said he.

"Oh, yes! this contrast of white and blue
Gives just the tone that you need," said she;
"And the scarlet spot of my sunshade, too,
Is the touch of color it ought to be.
But now the background you want for me,
To set off the blue, and the white and red."
He caught her close to him suddenly,
And on his shoulder he drew her head—
"*Here* is the background I want!" said he.
—*In Outing.*

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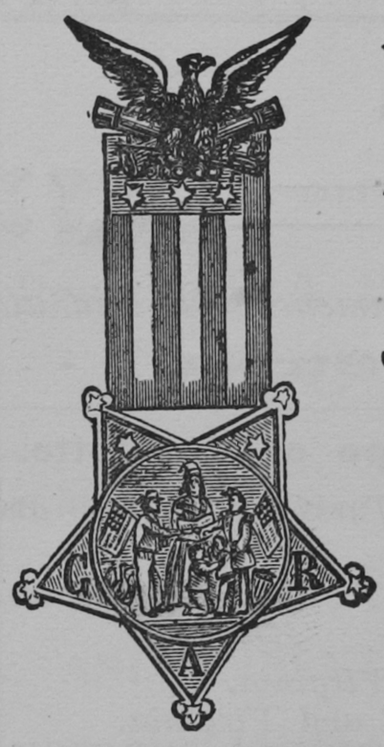

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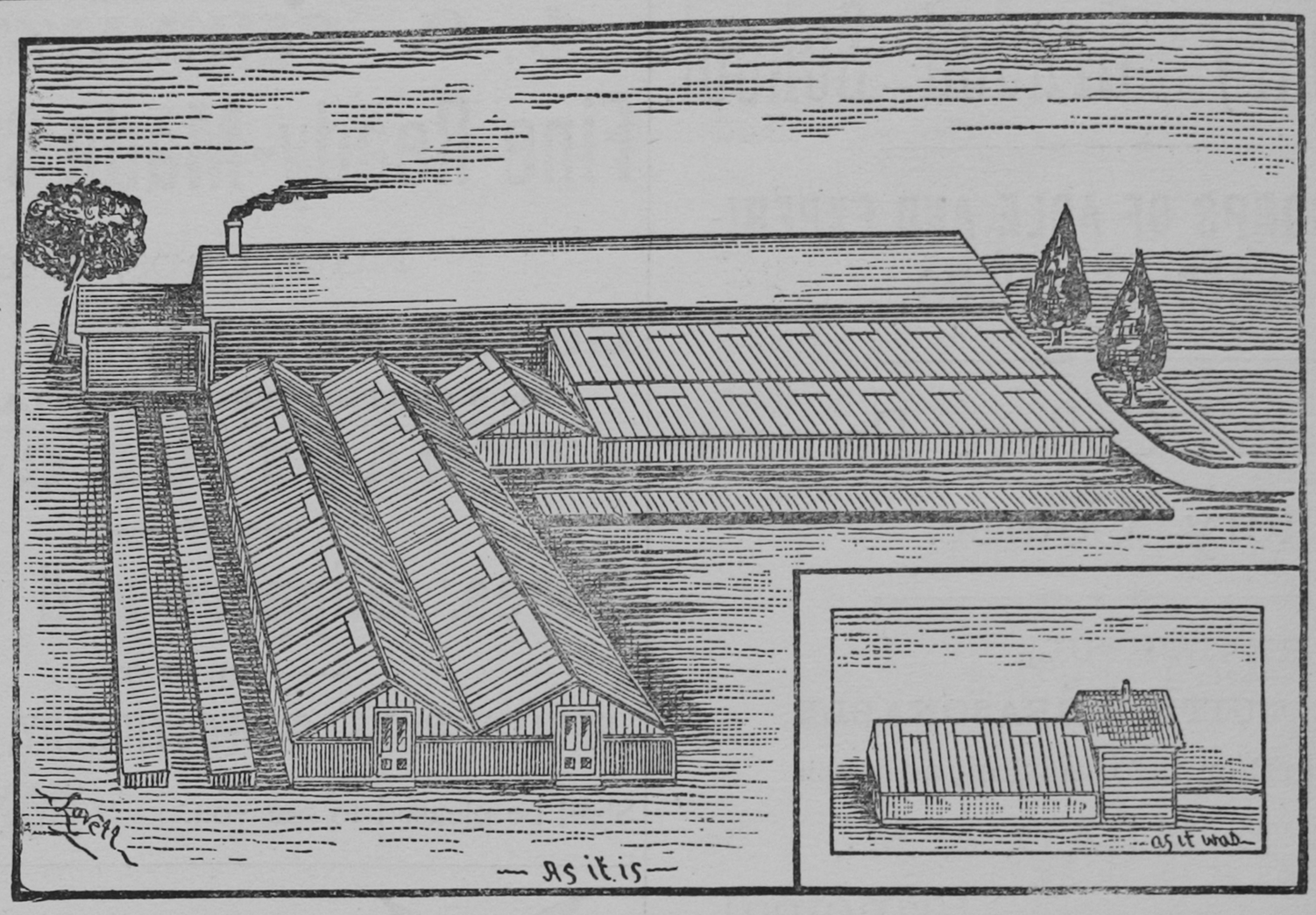

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THE WAR SERIES,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburgh will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gilmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate;* astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

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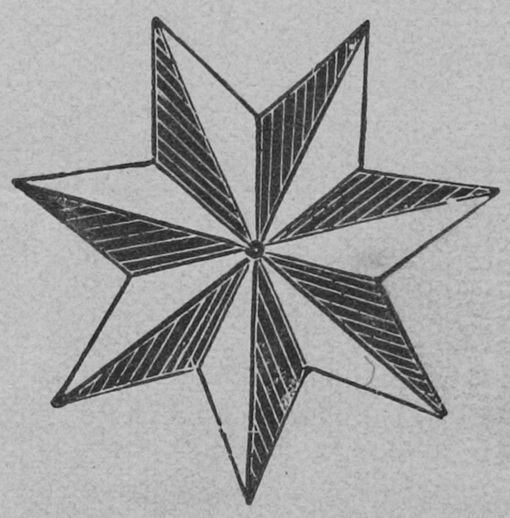
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